

THE GALLOWS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EXECUTION
AT RALEIGH.

Confession and Dying Speech of William Stinson, Convicted of Rape. He Exhorts the Officers of the Law to Come to Jesus and Meet Him in Heaven, &c., &c.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 4.

William Stinson, negro, was hung here to-day, in pursuance of conviction and sentence passed on him at the recent October term of the Superior Court of Orange county, on the charge of committing a rape on a respectable white woman, sixty-five years old.

I visited his cell a few days before his execution, when, in answer to question, he made the following statement:

"I was raised the slave of Larkin Stinson, of Guilford county, and am about twenty-four years old. I left my master after Johnston's surrender, and have not been back there since. I have lived in Wilmington, Randolph, and a short time in Guilford, since I have been free, and have been in Raleigh several times, but have never worked here. I left the fourth Saturday in May last, and went to Edgecombe county, and worked awhile with Mr. John Butte, but I did not like Edgecombe much, and towards the last of June I intended to return to Edgecombe. It was on the night of June 29th, while on my way from Edgecombe to Raleigh, that I committed the crime for which I am to suffer death on Friday. I had passed the house of Mrs. Barn and was standing in the road talking to some boys, who were at work in the field by the roadside, asking when I could get something to eat, when Mrs. Barn and her daughter passed, and they lived at the house I had just passed, and that they reckoned I could get something to eat there. They also told me that they lived at the house by themselves. I started on towards Raleigh, the sun being nearly down, and when I had gone about a hundred yards the thought came into my head to go back there that night and see them and make them give me something to eat; so I went about half a mile and sat down by the roadside, and waited until it was dark enough to go back. I didn't think about doing anything else than getting something to eat. After it had been dark some time I went back to the house and threw a stone against the wall, and it had not been a gun fired, for I didn't have any gun pistol. When I thought they were up and were much frightened, to make them believe there were others with me, and made them run away from the house. I then went back, and finding they had not gone, I made the black boy come out to me, and asked him if there was anything to eat in the house, and he told me there was, so I told him about the money in the house, so I told him bring me the axe to cut the door open (he had come out to me through the back door), and when the young lady found I was going to break the door open with the axe, she opened it herself. Then I made the black boy take the glasses off the side board and break them, and I made him bring the fire from the kitchen and put it on the floor. I did not intend to burn the house, but did all this to frighten them. I did not know when the young girl got out at the window, but I found she was gone, and then when the old lady got out and came round the house I made the black boy bring me a rope and I sat it round her neck, but I did not drag her to the road by the rope; I held her by the arm. I carried her to the road to make her believe I was going to kill her, and so make her tell me where her money was. I had made the young lady give me the gun out of the house when she first opened the door, and I carried it with me when I dragged the old lady to the road. I had not thought of doing either of them any other harm than to scare them until I got the old lady down to the road, and then, at all once, it came into my head to do the deed for which I am to be hung on Friday. All that the witnesses testified to in court was true, except about my firing a gun or pistol in the piazza; but the noise of the stone made against the side of the house sounded like the firing of a gun, and they took it for a gun. After I had made the pocket books out of the desk in the house, which I took after I had committed the outrage on the old lady, I left and came towards Raleigh. I came about our miles and lay down and stayed until daybreak. I have no wife, but have been staying with a girl named Jane when I have been in Raleigh. I sometimes feel that God has pardoned my sins, and that I am ready to meet my fate; and then again I have doubts. I don't know what to do more than I have done. I am sorry for all my sins, and try to believe in the savior. Mr. St. Peter Lucas (a colored minister) has been in and talked and prayed with me. I feel resigned to my death as much as I can, and have no hope of being pardoned. I don't want anything to tell you printed until after I am hung."

The Republican party has now a clear opportunity of carrying the Presidential election of 1872. The baroness of some Democratic leaders and the corruption of others have put it into the power of the Republicans to control the Government for at least another four years. This is only an opportunity. If they use it wisely, they may elect the President and continue to hold a majority in Congress; but they may also waste and throw away their chance, and this they will surely do if they renominate General Grant. There is little danger, however, that they will pursue a course so suicidal.

The Republican party has now a clear opportunity of carrying the Presidential election of 1872. The baroness of some Democratic leaders and the corruption of others have put it into the power of the Republicans to control the Government for at least another four years. This is only an opportunity. If they use it wisely, they may elect the President and continue to hold a majority in Congress; but they may also waste and throw away their chance, and this they will surely do if they renominate General Grant. There is little danger, however, that they will pursue a course so suicidal.

There are ten persons, five men and five women, in the vicinity of Joliet, Ind., whose aggregate weight is over 3,000 pounds.

heaven. You will soon look on my dead body, but then I cannot see you. But I hope and pray to meet you all in heaven. I have prayed for all men. What is man's life here? I am perfectly willing to go. There is nothing in the world I desire to live for. I would not give my hope in Jesus for forty thousand such worlds as this. May we all meet around the throne above. The Lord has shown me a feeling that the Saviour's blood was not shed for me in vain. My home is in heaven, where where I can live always. By the setting of the sun I shall be there. If I am deceived, let those leave behind me remember what a awful thing it is to prepare to go to heaven. I am a thousand times obliged to all the officers of the jail, and the others who have been so kind to me. I hope God will reward them all. (Here he asked for Mr. Temple, the jailor, who was absent from the yard. Turning to the colored woman who cooks for the jail he said:) I am much obliged to you, aunt Clarissa, for your kindness to me. Remember you have a soul to save; try to meet me in heaven. (To Mr. Maguin, Deputy Sheriff) I am thankful for your kindness, and to Mr. Buck also. I thank you and hope you will meet me in heaven. I believe I have no more to say. Aunt Clarissa, good-bye. Good-bye, uncle Bob. Good-bye to all.

DEAD—HEAD—DEAD.

The warrant for the execution was then read, and the black cap and noose adjusted. Deputy Sheriff Maguin asked him if the rope was too tight, and he answered, "Not tight enough, tie it good; don't let me sufer; I will hand the clothes to Jane; good-bye," and in a moment more the drop fell, and William Stinson was dead.

Pulseation ceased in thirteen minutes, at the end of thirty minutes the body was cut down, put in a coffin, and taken away for burial.

STATE NEWS.

ABOUT four hundred members of the Society of Friends passed High Point on Friday last on their way to the yearly meeting in Guilford county.

Dr. C. T. Murphy, of Sampson, has been appointed by Gov. Holden as one of the Supervisors of the Insane Asylum, in place of R. M. Lassiter, of Granville, resigned. A most excellent appointment.

The Radicals of Craven and Carteret seem in nothing of a split. In addition to what is termed the wing candidate, L. J. Moore, they have nominated Dr. M. F. Arendell.

The Radicals of Halifax have nominated J. J. Godwin for the House, vice J. H. Rendorn resigned.

The store of P. B. Key at Enfield was broken into Sunday night last and a quantity of goods stolen.

Mr. Daniel D. Phillips, late of Hillsboro, N. C., died a few days ago in Morehead, Ala.

The Baptist State Convention met in Raleigh yesterday. Rev. Dr. Royal preached the introductory sermon last night.

COUNTY STATISTICS.—The Board of County Commissioners have made a report to the State Board of Public Charities in which are embraced the following statistics and statements regarding New Hanover county:

Prisoners under sentence, 75—for the following offences: rape, 2; forgery, 1; bigamy, 1; peace warrant, 2; larceny, 47; disorderly conduct, 22. Number of unconvicted prisoners, 20—crimes not ascertained. Total number confined: males 77; females 18. Of these 8 are white and 87 colored; 64 cannot read; 31 can read; 17 are temperate; 70 drink moderately; 8 are drunkards.

Crime is on the decrease. Larceny, adultery and disorderly conduct are the crimes most prevalent.

The prisoners are mainly from the poorer class.

There is no prejudice against any class or classes of persons that would hinder them of a fair trial in the county—the fact to the contrary.

There is no reason to believe that any class or class of men could not be convicted of crime in the county, though guilty. We need more frequent Courts, and a Criminal Court of high grade.

Want of a proper system of Criminal Courts tends to increase crime.

The establishment of schools and proper parental discipline are suggested as tending to remove or abate the causes of crime.

The Next Presidency.

Mr. Pierpoint, in a speech in New York a few days since, declared that Gen. Grant must and will be the candidate of the Republican party in 1872. The New York Sun, edited by Mr. Dana, Stanton's Assistant Secretary of War during the late unpleasantness, thus responds to the proposal:

The idea of renominating General Grant is based upon nothing but the fact that he controls the customhouse, the internal revenue, the postoffice, and the other sources of official salaries and perquisites. If he were not President, with such a vast array of patronage at his command, no man would wish to make himself ridiculous by nominating him for the Presidency.—The simple truth is, that there is no intelligent Republican, who regards Grant as being in civil affairs, a man of ordinary common sense. In understanding that he is a fool, and that his Administration, with its distribution of offices in every quarter, its appointments of his own over relations to fat salaries without any other reason than that they belong to the Grant family, its utter abandonment of the dignity and interests of the country in the Presidency—

The prisoner frequently sighed heavily during the above confession, and seemed ready to have surrendered it of his own accord, but a close plank picket some seven feet high. There were not exceeding fifty spectators admitted to witness the execution, although there were a great many applications for this horrid privilege.

At 12 o'clock on the prisoner was brought into the cell, accompanied by his spiritual adviser, and surrounded by a special guard, and remained in the jail yard, when his arms and legs were tied. His step was steadily and firm, and he gave no signs of trepidation. On mounting the scaffold he glanced basely round at the frame work and at the rope suspended above. After a solemn prayer by Father McNamara, of the Catholic Church—who has attended him during his last days—in which the prisoner joined earnestly, he was asked if he wished to say anything. Without a shudder or a falter of his voice he spoke as follows:

THE DINGO SIGH.

I have a few words to say. You all know my doom by the just laws of the land, and by which we live. I am sentenced to die—to leave this world and go with the Saviour. My days, my hours, even my minutes are numbered. I hope it may be fixed so that all may see me, and all who do not want to hear of my execution, that they may take warning, and be guilty of the crime for which I am condemned. I am sorry the devil persuaded me to commit it, and I am sorry that I have so often offended my God and my Saviour by many other sins. I hope that God has pardoned my sins, and that I am going to my Saviour who died for all. I hope I may meet you all in

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. WAR IN EUROPE!

THE REPUBLIC DECLINING.

NO FIGHTING.

THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The French government promises a manifesto explaining the rupture of the armistice negotiations.

The "Gazette de France" demands an immediate election in order to end the armistice rule of the provisional government.

Dispatches from Lyons report the collection of cattle there in anticipation of a siege.

TOURS, Nov. 9.

Thiers and Lacrue have arrived here from Paris by a balloon.

A barricade committee has been organized at Lyons.

The authorities of Lyons have recently received fifty thousand Remington rifles.

The Prussians are advancing by the Valley of Ocher to occupy Creuzet.

Twenty thousand Germans are at Dijon with sixty guns.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The fog is intense, and it is dark as midnight at noon to-day.

Heavy cannonading was heard at Arlon on Saturday and Sunday from the direction of Thionville.

The Prussians are fortifying at Montbeliard preliminary to besieging Belfast.

ELECTION MISCELLANY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

The Conservatives carried the Richmond municipal election by a small majority. The election was quiet. The Federal troops did not approach the polls.

Hoffman's majority in New York city is 50,000.

The Tribune gives Hoffman 30,000 in the State.

Private despatches from Jacksonville, Fla., say that two hundred men drove the whites and blacks, including the candidates for Lieut. Governor and the Legislature from Lake City. Returns show a decreased Republican majority in Florida.

Michigan has gone Republican by 25,000 majority. Southerner was elected to Congress in the 5th District.

In the 14th New York District Perry (Dem.) has been elected.

The Republicans in Illinois is about 20,000. The Congressional delegation is probably the same as last year. The 10th and 12th District is claimed by both parties.

Merrick has been elected from Maryland, though the Republicans still claim that the 1st and 5th Districts are doubtful.

Probabilities favor a clean Democratic delegation from Maryland.

Kentucky gives a clean Democratic delegation, with majority somewhat reduced.

The Legislature of New Jersey and four Congressmen are claimed by the Republicans.

There is nothing definite from Arkansas. Conflicts between the Federal and State authorities have been reported at several points.

It rained in Missouri during the afternoon.

Brown, of Missouri, is vastly ahead as far as he is from the front.

Brown is the anti-Grant candidate for Governor, being in favor of the removal of disabilities.

The 30th New York District has gone Democratic again.

The 4th New York District elects McMahon (Young Democrat.)

The 8th N. Y. District elects Brooks (Tammey) (Dem.)

In the 6th District Cox beats Greely only 1,000 votes.

In the 1st Missouri District Wells (Dem.) was re-elected by a majority of 1,000.

In the 2d Missouri District Fuqua (Dem.) a Liberal Republican, is re-elected.

In the 3d Missouri District McCormick, Democrat, is re-elected.

The Republicans made heavy gains in Kansas.

LATER.

New Jersey elects a Democrat in the 21st District, making a Democratic loss of 1. A close calculation gives the Democrat in yesterday's election and those already had a gain of 25.—The Democrats in the next House will be 92 against 67 in the present House. This list includes no hermaphrodites.

The Second New Jersey District elects Forster (Dem.) by 370 majority. The Republicans have a majority on the joint ballot, securing a Federal Senator.

The Fourth New York District elects Roosevelt (Dem.) instead of McMahon (Ind.) as before reported.

The Seventh Virginia District elects Braxton, (Dem.) by about 1,500 majority.

The Sixth Michigan District elects Sutherland (Dem.) by over 800 majority.

The First Arkansas District elects Banks (Dem.); the Third elects Edwards (Dem.), and in the Second Rogers (Dem.) is probably elected.

The Democrats claim heavy gains in Tennessee.

The Seventh District elects Caldwell (Dem.).

In the First Missouri District the re-election of Willis (Dem.) is claimed by 1,500 majority.

From WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

Fisher, Commissioner of Patents, has resigned.

The Democratic Congressional Committee have advised from Illinois that the Democrats gain the 5th, 8th and probably the 12th districts, and re-elect the Republican majority by 33,000.

The President has authorized the publication of a correspondence which passed between him and Secretary Garfield August in relation to the Grant-McNair Company. The President's letter says, "as the matter had been taken in hand by Congress before the incoming of the administration, and as so much fraud is charged and believed to exist on both sides, I am not willing my name should be signed to a paper for either party, until Congress has either decided or declared their inability to do so. I wish you would say to Mr. White, Secretary for War, that he is to be blamed for his conduct in the Cuban question, its attempt to force the annexation of St. Domingo, and his general incapacity, laziness, devotion to pleasure, and neglect of duty, is worse than a failure; it is a disservice to the nation. General Grant has not to day a real friend in either House of Congress. There is not a man there who respects him, or whose judgment is influenced by his opinions or his wishes. There are sycophants and flatterers, men who wish to use him and who nominate him for the Presidency because that is the most efficacious way of administering to him the income he appreciates."

The next day Cox wrote a long reply denying that Congress had assumed peculiar jurisdiction of the subject and asserting for reasons stated that Mr. Garfield stands before the department as a fraudulent claimant, who has twice been foiled and condemned in his fraud by the highest Court of the Nation, and whose efforts to procure favor from Congress have failed. He concluded by saying, "For myself, as I am conscious of having only fought fraud with such vigor as I could, I can make no compromise, and if I fail to secure to the fullest extent your approval of my cause, I must beg you to relieve me so soon as possible from that burden, for I am utterly fail."

The President notices the last part of this letter to show that, prior to October, when Cox sent in his resignation, he asked to be relieved from his office and hence the reasons he assigned for his resignation in October were not the true ones.

The President, through the newspapers, but without his signature, also alludes to that part

of Cox's letter implying that Grant would not support him in carrying out civil reforms.

The President refutes this by saying that all persons appointed have to undergo an examination as to qualifications, the preference of course being given, all things being equal, to friends of the administration. He inaugurated the policy of appointing Indian agents from the various religious societies, and to this the public may be assured he will adhere.

signs of the Times.

One of the most striking features of the State Fair, none the less pleasing, however, because so plainly manifest, was the marked change in the character of the people present. Carpet baggers and always were at a discount, and for the first time since the war, showed some signs of consciousness of their own utter vileness and moral leprosy, or at least, a consciousness of the detestation with which they are universally regarded by the true people of North Carolina. It was a good thing to be a North Carolinian and to be there. The reunion of old friends was, indeed, most pleasant. The personal gratification, however, though great, was not the only cause for congratulations in the meeting of friends who, since their last meeting, had been confined in vile dungeons, and had even been subjected to the halter itself, who had, indeed, been subjected to every danger to which life, liberty and property could be exposed.— Ninety days prior thereto W. W. Holden, by the help of Richmond M. Pearson and on the instigation of John Pool, an absolute irresponsible monarch in North Carolina. By authority of this criminal, W. W. Holden, and yet in spite of all his crimes and surrounded by his still smirking victims, he was unshamed! The only vengeance taken upon him was to leave him to the solitary companionship of his own upbraiding conscience, too low, too degraded, too depraved for even cynical flattery to fawn upon! What a commentary upon the law-abiding character of the people of North Carolina! Chief Justice Pearson and Senator John Pool were not present to support their complicit villainy. If there had been among villains generally, as there is said to be among thieves, Chief Justice Pearson and Senator Pool would not have allowed Governor Holden to be alone the rump of the defeat in the late battle against honor and patriotism and sworn duty in which they had made common cause.

But though our people were thus quiet and peaceable and law-abiding, it is by no means to be inferred that it is their intention to allow these guilty wretches to escape punishment. John Pool may be beyond our reach. His infamy can, however, be made manifest to the world by a resolution of our Legislature recalling all his high crimes and misdeanors, and asking him, for the honor of North Carolina, to resign his place as Senator. He will not resign, nor will his complices of the United States Senate convert him on impeachment or expel him, although the necessary proof might be piled mountain high, but we can forever disgrace him before the whole American people.

Chief Justice Pearson has, it is said, been publicly indicted, and this alone is sufficient to insure certain conviction and speedy punishment. His other crimes will tend to raise up friends to protect him. Governor Holden's fate is fixed. It is an unchangeable verdict of the people that he be driven from the Governor's chair, and declared forever incapable of holding office in North Carolina.

It seems to be the universal sentiment that our great August victory would not be complete, that the peace and quiet that recently prevailed would not be permanently assured, unless all these things were done. There was a general feeling that the dawn of a new era of law and order and honesty and confidence was at hand. It was the existence of this feeling that brought to Raleigh so many real representatives North Carolinians—many of whom on the day of election felt that any attempt to exercise the right of suffrage would be resisted by bayonets; some of them, men who were actually in prison, all of them, men who upon the oath of perfidious negroes and no less perfidious white men or without any oath at all, were liable to be arrested and hung by the neck until dead, or until it pleased golden soldiers to cut them down.

These were the m-a who, in three short months, could assemble in the broad light of day at the Capital of the State and under the very eye of the Governor, and congratulate each other, and denounce in unmeasured terms the tyranny of the Governor and his accomplices in crime, and openly to declare their purpose to make such means as he law placed in their hands to insure the merited punishment, this on the one side.

On the other it must be borne in mind that Bergen was actually in jail, and Kirk in the custody of the law, and Holden powerless to lift even so much as the weight of a finger in their defense! What a contrast! Verily it was a good thing to be there! Carpet baggers and scalawags, our punishment gateth high! Had we ever doubted the intelligence or the courage of the people, or their capacity for self-government, we could never do so again. Had we ever lost faith in a Democratic form of government it would now be easily re-established.

The Virginia Fair—Jefferson Davis, The Virginia State Fair opened at Richmond yesterday. It is the finest exhibition of the kind ever held in the city. The opening ceremonies were most interesting. The Rev. Dr. Hooper offered a prayer, and the address of welcome was delivered by the President, Major W. T. Sutherlin.

Upon the conclusion of the address loud calls were made for ex President Davis, who at length advanced and returned his thanks for the honor.

Says the *Wiley*: "He expressed his mingled emotions at visiting once more the city endeared to him by so many ties, and spoke of the fact that when he last viewed these grounds they were occupied

as a military camp. He refused to see before him so many of the stalwart forms whose faces had been familiar to him in the past, and who were not only the descendants of those who had given to the Old Dominion her proud place in history, but had themselves added to her renown. Under the circumstances, it would be inappropriate for him to do more than thank his fellow citizens for this demonstration. It made him feel that he was at home among friends, and still happy. That Heaven's choicest blessings ever rest upon the people of Richmond was his earnest prayer."

The band then played "Dixie," and three cheers were given for Jeff. Davis, with right hearty good will.

GENERAL EARLY'S REMARKS

General Josiah Early was next loudly called for, and seeing the crowd would take no denial, he said: "Thank you, fellow-citizens, for this cordial welcome, but you know I am not a speaking man, and I would therefore excuse me from making a speech on this occasion. It affords me, however, pleasure to meet once more so many of the people of Virginia and so many comrades in arms. But with the pleasure of mixing with you is mingled the sorrowful reflection that we have also come together to mourn the loss and pay tribute to the memory of our great and beloved chieftain, General Early closed his remarks with a touching allusion to General Lee, after which there were cal's or for

GENERAL DEDDLETON,

who said that on such an occasion it was unsuitable for him to say more than a word. He was fresh from the tomb of one whom we almost worshipped, and he could only speak, if he did speak, in tones of uttermost sadness. It is right and proper that we should ever keep in mind not only what he was, but what he represented, and never forgot to imitate his great example.

GENERAL ROBERT E. WITHERS.

There were here loud calls for Colonel R. E. Withers, and that gentleman left the stand, but finally reascended the platform and said that the demonstration he had witnessed filled his heart to overflowing.— It showed, said he, that those you loved in the past have still a place in your hearts. The traitors' names with which they have been branded have not sufficed to efface their deeds and services from your memories. His remarks were very eloquent, and were received with enthusiastic applause.

THE STATE FAIR.

The debt of this State approximates to \$350,000,000, and is an old debt, he said, incurred by Democratic administrations. This, with accumulating interest, would be something more than the entire amount. The remainder, which or envies, has been incurred ostensibly in public works, and is, I am sure, considered as a concession to those who claim that it was illegally, fraudulently and unconstitutional incurred. Our present purpose is not to enquire how we got into the well, but how we can get out of it.

And first, it is dishonest and ungrateful to repudiate a just debt. It will not be reputation to refuse to pay it, which is illegal *ad modum*. But a part of the debt is illegal, and must be looked for in the face of

In the next place the present population of the State cannot pay this debt. That is a manifest impossibility. The entire wealth of the State, at present \$100,000,000, is in a condition to support the people of this city and county. Born and raised here, he is identified with our people by ties of sentiment and interest. If elected, he will make a faithful and industrious public servant, attending to the wants of his constituents and to the welfare of North Carolina with diligence and ability.

In the third place no Convention can afford any more Convention will only increase our burdens by increasing the number of paid officials.

But the debt can be paid by inviting immigration. This will increase our capital, develop our resources, vary our products, and make the State rich, and save credit. Let us call in the peoples of Germany and France to help us, and our debt will vanish. — *Raleigh Standard*.

We admire the coolness of the *Standard's* confessions, and the adroitness with which it dodges the potations and extravagances of its party.

It confesses that seventeen millions of dollars have been appropriated by the last Legislature "ostensibly for public improvements." It says "ostensibly as a concession to those who claim that it was illegally, fraudulently and unconstitutional incurred." Concession indeed! What

has the Governor's organ to make to those who ask to have pointed out the railroads built by these seventeen millions of dollars? Can the Radical party

still be allowed to make a tour of the fashionable watering places when the distribution of tickets took place by Mr. Worsner. When he applied for tickets he said they were all disposed of, but Mr. E. H. Briederman spared him one from his lot. This ticket won the \$100,000 prize. Mr. Briederman drew the successful ticket out of his lot for Mr. Hellman. Mr. B. originally held twenty tickets purchased at a cost of \$100, and this remaining nineteen tickets drew that sum. These circumstances show the peculiarity of fortune. But there is something to be made out of lotteries after all.

We present below to our readers a paper submitted to His Honor, Judge Brooks, by the grand jury at the present term of the U. S. District Court, regarding the sale of the Government building in which are now located the District Court Room, Post Office, and offices of the Collectors of Customs and Internal Revenue.

It will be seen, also, that His Honor has appended his cordial endorsement. The removal of the Post Office from its present locality is something which has long and heartily been desired by the community, and we are consequently much pleased with this action of the grand jury and Judge Brooks' approval, and trust it may attain the desired end:

To the Honorable George W. Brooks, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina:

The undersigned, the members of the Grand Jury of the District Court of the United States for the District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina, do hereby present to your Honor that the building belonging to the United States in which are the rooms used for the postoffice of the city of Wilmington, and for the Collector of the Customs of Internal Revenue for the District of Wilmington, and for the Court of the United States, is now in a condition requiring extensive repairs, particularly for the use of the same portion of the building as is concerned.

In consideration of the present condition of this building, and the fact that the needful repairs thereon will involve the expenditure of a considerable amount of money, the grand jury request to your Honor, with the concurrence of the proper authorities of the United States, the privilege of a sale of the lot and premises referred to in the above, and in a manner which will be more particularly by the females of the city who are required from day to day to make visits to this office.

Signed by—Jno. D. Taylor, Foreman; Matthew Moore, W. T. Engle, J. N. Mathis, J. E. Hurl, G. S. Carr, E. L. Faison, R. Thorburn, A. M. Faison, A. L. Price, J. P. Moore, R. J. Murphy, A. D. McKeithan, J. D. Love, A. M.

years of the loss of party power and party patronage. When that paper, or any other, attempts to answer our estimate of the great saving, even the first year, by change in our organic law, which every honest tax payer approves, then we will consider that they are honest in their objection to a call of a Convention upon the score of economy.

The expenses of the Convention will be less than thirty thousand dollars. The State will save the amount in one year by abolishing useless offices alone. By an immediate return to the old court system it will save in one year ten times the amount necessary to hold a Convention. Those who urge delay in this matter unwittingly aid the *Raleigh Standard* in its efforts to hamper the Conservative party so that the people will be disappointed with their victory. The voters of North Carolina expect something more of the Legislature than merely not to steal the public money. They demand a decrease in the ordinary expenses of the government, and a security that thieves cannot again steal their funds and appropriate their revenues. If we regard the reasonable demands of our people we can then invite the co-operation of foreigners to help us restore the prosperity of North Carolina. If we attach our own people to our State government we can induce others to believe that it is administered with justice and economy. Through the doors of a Convention alone can we find relief from our present difficulties, and the sooner our people become satisfied of this fact the better it will be for North Carolina.

STATE SENATOR.

A meeting of the Conservative Executive Committee for New Hanover county was held yesterday to take into consideration the question of running a candidate for the Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. H. Galloway. The Chairman read a letter from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Brunswick county, stating that MANSFIELD BELLMAY, Esq., of that county, had been nominated by that committee, and requested the concurrence of New Hanover; whereupon it was

RESOLVED, That a Conservative paper of Wilmington be requested to present MANSFIELD BELLMAY, Esq., of North Water street, to be the candidate for the people of New Hanover.

Mr. BELLMAY is well known to the people of this city and county. Born and raised here, he is identified with our people by ties of sentiment and interest. If elected, he will make a faithful and industrious public servant, attending to the wants of his constituents and to the welfare of North Carolina with diligence and ability.

We present his name to our people and urge them to his support. But few days remain before the election, and it will require the earnest effort of every man opposed to the Radical nominee in both counties to secure his election.

A united and hearty effort upon the part of the people of New Hanover and Brunswick will secure the election of Mr. BELLMAY. Let every one determine that it shall be done.

A FORTUNATE MAN.

The successful holder of the ticket in the Mercantile Library Lottery of San Francisco is a Mr. Hellman, of the New Orleans branch of the firm of J. W. & Seligman & Co. in New York city. The circumstances of the winner's fortunate possession of the ticket are a little singular. Mr. Worsner, of the firm of Wm. Meyer & Co. of New York and San Francisco, purchased one hundred tickets from the lottery committee for himself and German friends, which were duly distributed. Mr. Hellman was to have been counted in the distribution, but was making a tour of the fashionable watering places when the distribution of tickets took place by Mr. Worsner. When he applied for tickets he said they were all disposed of, but Mr. E. H. Briederman spared him one from his lot. This ticket won the \$100,000 prize. Mr. Briederman drew the successful ticket out of his lot for Mr. Hellman.

Mr. B. originally held twenty tickets purchased at a cost of \$100, and this remaining nineteen tickets drew that sum. These circumstances show the peculiarity of fortune. But there is something to be made out of lotteries after all.

We present below to our readers a paper submitted to His Honor, Judge Brooks, by the grand jury at the present term of the U. S. District Court, regarding the sale of the Government building in which are now located the District Court Room, Post Office, and offices of the Collectors of Customs and Internal Revenue for the District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina;

The undersigned, the members of the Grand Jury of the District Court of the United States for the District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina, do hereby present to your Honor that the building belonging to the United States in which are the rooms used for the postoffice of the city of Wilmington, and for the Collector of the Customs of Internal Revenue for the District of Wilmington, and for the Court of the United States, is now in a condition requiring extensive repairs, particularly for the use of the same portion of the building as is concerned.

In consideration of the present condition of this building, and the fact that the needful repairs thereon will involve the expenditure of a considerable amount of money, the grand jury request to your Honor, with the concurrence of the proper authorities of the United States, the privilege of a sale of the lot and premises referred to in the above, and in a manner which will be more particularly by the females of the city who are required from day to day to make visits to this office.

Signed by—Jno. D. Taylor, Foreman; Matthew Moore, W. T. Engle, J. N. Mathis, J. E. Hurl, G. S. Carr, E. L. Faison, R. Thorburn, A. M. Faison, A. L. Price, J. P. Moore, R. J. Murphy, A. D. McKeithan, J. D. Love, A. M.

Blackburn, Archey McMillan, Thos. Hall, J. H. Lamb, and C. W. Oldham.

Very respectfully submitted, etc.

District Court of the United States, for District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina;

At 7 o'clock, 1870.

Having read the report of this Grand Jury made at this term of the Court in reference to the building in which are the rooms used for the postoffice of the city of Wilmington, and for the Collector of the Customs of Internal Revenue for the District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina, I concur fully in the statement there made in regard to the condition of the building, and the necessity for extensive repairs that it may be made fit for its intended use in the city for public use, except for customs, and revenues; that as a Court building, I know of no other so situated in its construction as well as location. It is my opinion that the purpose of the building is to be used as a court of justice, and to be used as a court of law, and to be used as a court of equity, and to be used as a court of admiralty, and to be used as a court of chancery, and to be used as a court of probate, and to be used as a court of criminal jurisdiction, and to be used as a court of civil jurisdiction, and to be used as a court of equity jurisdiction, and to be used as a court of admiralty jurisdiction, and to be used as a court of probate jurisdiction, and to be used as a court of criminal jurisdiction, and to be used as a court of civil jurisdiction, and to be used as a court of equity jurisdiction, and to be used as a court of admiralty jurisdiction, and to be used as a court of probate jurisdiction, and to be used as a court of criminal jurisdiction, and to be used as a court of civil jurisdiction, and to be used as a court of equity jurisdiction, and to be used as a court of admiralty jurisdiction, and to be 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